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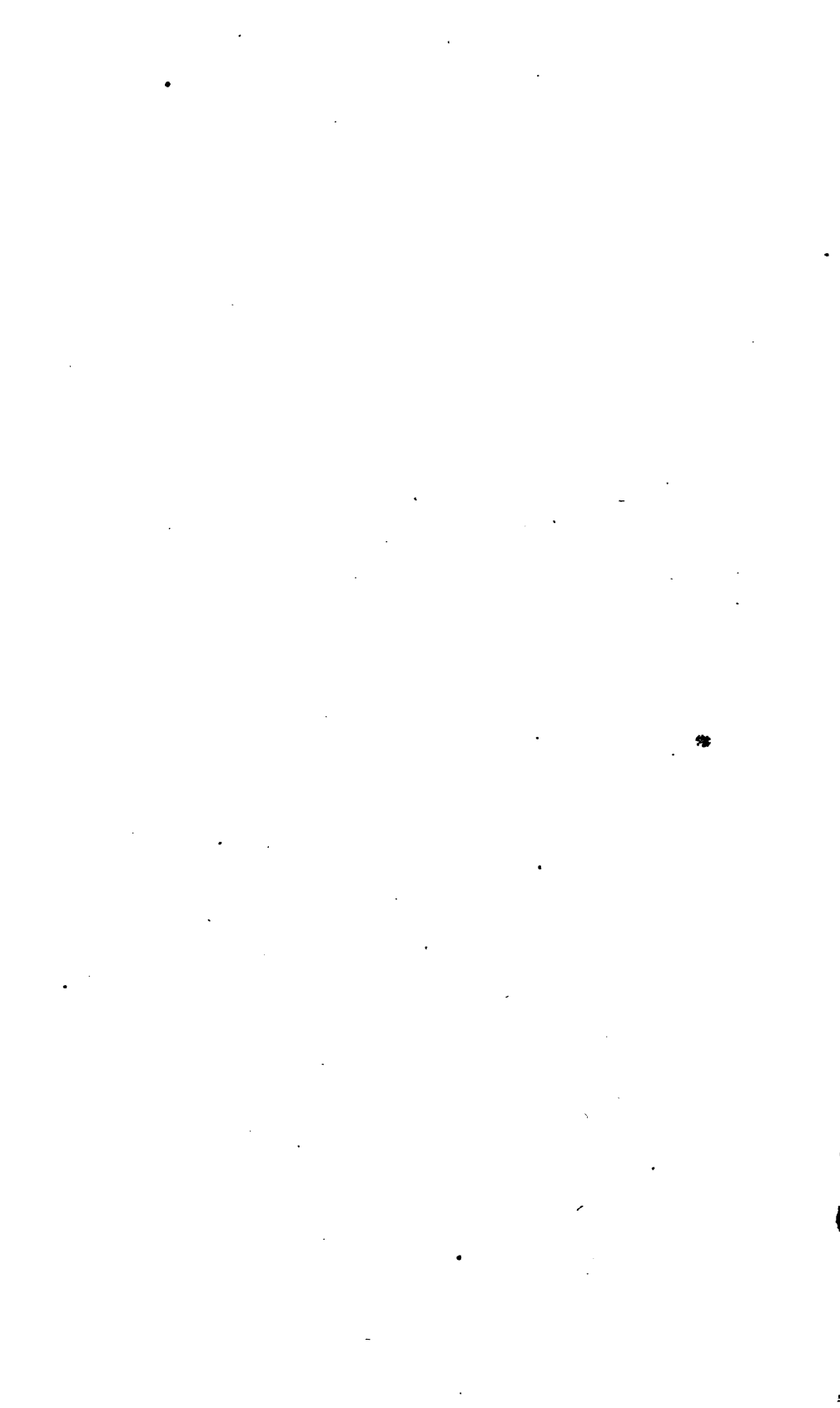


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Louisiana - Native Plant Association

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# ADDRESS

OF THE

## LOUISIANA

### NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION,

TO THE

CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA AND THE INHABITANTS OF THE  
UNITED STATES.

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"Native American Associations are founded upon a desire to transmit *unimpaired and unendangered*, to posterity, all the blessings which we enjoy. They have been rendered exclusive by those naturalized citizens, who have opposed our desire for a repeal of the naturalization laws. When that opposition terminates, or when the naturalization laws shall have been repealed, Native American Associations will either be disbanded, or they will be no longer exclusive. Distinctions among our citizens based upon their birth places will then cease to exist, and they will *all* constitute one great happy and undivided family."

New-Orleans,

PRINTED BY D. FELT & Co.

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## ADDRESS.

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The undersigned having been appointed a committee to prepare an address to you, on the subject of Foreign naturalization in the United States, have endeavoured to perform that duty with a deep and solemn conviction of the importance and responsibility of the trust which has been confided to their hands.

In discussing this momentous topic, while we have determined to speak boldly, freely, and unequivocally on a subject with which we believe the destinies of our beloved country to be bound up, and on the proper management of which we consider the duration of our blood-bought institutions in a great degree to depend, we have also endeavoured in its discussion to adopt the utmost calmness, and mildness consistent with truth, and to divest our minds of every feeling of prejudice, or passion.

We feel the delicacy of our position, that while we are deputed to raise the voice of warning to the native born Patriots of our country, we have also to seek to allay the prejudices or apprehensions of a large portion of our population, who possessing equal rights with ourselves may have acquired impressions hostile to our views, or may have adopted the opinion that the efforts now making throughout the United States to obtain a repeal of the naturalization laws, comprehend also a disposition to abridge, abrogate or diminish those rights in the slightest degree.

In the first place then we distinctly state "once for all" *what should be well understood by every member of our republic*, that there exists no tribunal or power in the United States, which could in any shape, manner, or form, interfere in the slightest degree with the rights of naturalized citizens, as guaranteed to them by the laws and constitution.

If both houses of Congress and every Legislature in the United States aided by the whole Judiciary, were to pass any retrospective or *Ex post facto* law, infringing in the slightest degree the political rights guaranteed to naturalized citizens in the United States, *that law* whatever it might be would be null and void in its very essence, and it would be the prerogative of naturalized citizens to resist it to the death, in which resistance they would be sustained by the acquiescence of every honest man, and the approving voice of the whole civilized world.

We state this fact plainly and distinctly in the outset, and we will hereafter consider as affectation or base, malicious and slanderous misrepresentation, any attempt to insinuate that the efforts now making to procure a repeal of the naturalization laws, are intended or calculated to interfere with or diminish in the slightest degree the political rights, immunities or privileges of naturalized American citizens.

We consider them politically as "bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh," and we are ready as such to give them the right hand of fellowship. We are ready also to award the meed of gratitude to the memories of those noble and gallant spirits, who during the incipency of our republic, "hurried from other lands, to moisten with their blood, the tree of American Liberty," and to all other naturalized citizens who have contributed to establish the unexampled greatness and prosperity of our beloved country, up to the present period. But we can go no farther :— The calm and unruffled streamlet which formerly meandered almost imperceptibly through the field of the husbandman, irrigating and fertilizing the soil, and producing a luxurious and benificent harvest, when converted by elemental accumulations into the raging torrent, may sweep away and destroy every vestige of his labours.

Such it may be said is the present condition of our beloved country;—so long as foreigners entered in moderate numbers into the states and territories of the United States, and became imperceptibly merged and incorporated into the great body of the American people, and were gradually imbued, and indoctrinated into the principles of virtue and patriotism, which formerly animated the whole American community, so long their advent was an advantage and a benefit to our country, but when we see hordes and hecatombs of beings in human form, but destitute of any intellectual aspirations,—the outcast and offal of society—the pauper, the vagrant, and the convict, transported in myriads to our shores, reeking with the accumulated crimes of the whole civilized and savage world, and inducted by our laws, to equal rights, immunities, and privileges with the noble native inhabitants of the United States, we can no longer contemplate it with supine indifference. We feel constrained to warn our countrymen, that unless some steps be speedily taken to protect our institutions from these accumulated inroads upon our national character, from the indiscriminate immigration, and naturalization of foreigners, in vain have our predecessors whether native or naturalized, toiled and suffered, and fought and bled and died, to achieve our liberties, and establish our hallowed institutions.

We consider the efforts which are now making in the United States, to procure a repeal of the naturalization laws, as having a direct tendency to secure the permanent welfare, happiness and liberty, not only of our own descendants, but also of those of naturalized citizens and even of aliens and foreigners ; and although we occasionally meet with a base and selfish spirit whose motto is "let future generations take care of themselves," yet we believe that there is no more sacred or more universal principle implanted in the human bosom, than that which animates the parent, and the patriot, to transmit unimpaired to his posterity those institutions which ministered to, or fulfilled the measure of his own happiness.

If our apprehensions of the dangers from foreign influence in the United States, be founded in sound reason;—and the wise, the just and the good, of every political party, are daily becoming more and more convinced of its correctness, and our opinion is rapidly becoming universal throughout our country; then, not only *our* posterity, and the posterity of naturalized citizens, but even foreigners who may desire to emigrate to our happy land, to the end of time, are interested in the accomplishment of our wishes, viz, the repeal of the naturalization laws. For if it be admitted that the participation in our political privileges of the ignorant, the corrupt, the perfidious, the vile, the seditious, and the hostile foreigner, may eventually warp, distort or overthrow our republican form of Government, then those benign features which at present characterise our institutions, being destroyed; Anarchy, confusion, and eventually despotism must inevitably ensue, hence the benificent peculiarities of our country will

become extinct, and thus, this last asylum of the oppressed and afflicted for relief and happiness, will be cut off for ever.

Thus it appears that the future happiness of succeeding generations, even of foreigners, now in distant lands, may be secured by the accomplishment of the great object which we have in view, viz: the withholding political power from the hordes of foreigners, who are now crowding into our country, by the repeal of the naturalization laws. For although the ignorant and the bigotted might be seduced—the corrupt and seditious might be stimulated, and the ambition of the demagogue might be temporarily gratified by civil commotions, which would eventuate in the overthrow of our government, yet the subsequent discovery that they had not increased their own happiness, would not restore the blessings which we had lost, nor avert the bitter legacy of misery, which would thus be entailed on all posterity.

That the minds of many foreigners, have indulged in imaginings connected with the possible future usurpation of all political power in the United States, is not only shadowed forth in the hostility of a large proportion of them to a repeal of the naturalization laws, and their slanderous and vituperative assaults on those native Americans, who foreseeing the dangers which threaten their country, have availed themselves of a right guaranteed by the constitution to every American citizen, and have petitioned Congress on this subject, but the design has been openly avowed in the following handbill which was liberally circulated in the City of New York, at the late Charter Election.

It is in these words:—

**"IRISHMEN** to your post, or you will lose America. By perseverance you may become its rulers. By negligence you will become its slaves. Your own country was lost by submitting to ambitious men. This beautiful country you gain by being firm and united. Vote the ticket, **ALEXANDER STEWART, Alderman, EDWARD FLANAGAN, for Assessor, both true IRISHMEN.**"

Here, says a recent report of a special committee of its own body to Congress.—"Here you have the objects avowed—the subversion of your Government—and a revolution contemplated."

Mark the language of this appeal, and remember that it was made to Foreigners, in the City of New York, at an election for officers of the City Government, within which they number more than *one hundred thousand Foreigners.*

An eloquent and powerful American writer, in treating on this subject, thus feelingly remarks.

"The political seer in casting the horoscope of our country's destinies, is frequently compelled to cover his eyes with his hand, in order to conceal the streams of blood which roll before him."

The object of the present undertaking is to aid in arousing our countrymen to a keen perception of the dangers which threaten them from foreign influence through the suicidal process of indiscriminate foreign naturalization.

Much has already been said on this subject, but much more remains to be said, and we are determined in conjunction with the fearless and patriotic spirits, who are now employed in the same great cause, to sound the alarm far and wide, until the American people have been aroused from their lethargy and induced to think deeply and solemnly on this momentous subject, until every city, town, village and hamlet, throughout our country shall respond to our warning cry, and shall lend their aid in the correction of this great and incalculable evil.

It is only necessary that the American people should reflect, to cause them to act promptly, powerfully and effectually in this matter, and in

order to induce them to reflect, their attention must be awakened by constant and spirit stirring appeals from those who *have* thought, and thought intensely and profoundly on this subject.

When previous to the Revolutionary war, a trifling tax was laid upon tea, which probably would hardly have been noticed by nine-tenths of the community, a few patriotic spirits, seeing in it the germ of future slavery, threw themselves into the breach, and warned the people of their danger, be it our duty to follow at an humble distance in their patriotic footsteps, for although ineffably beneath them in talents, wisdom and ability, yet we feel we love our country, as sincerely and as devotedly.

We, therefore, like those patriots, seeing portentous evils approaching our country from foreign influence, like them though far inferior, will never cease to warn the people, till those evils are corrected or averted.

When we sometimes converse with our countrymen, who have never reflected on the momentous subject of foreign influence, they sometimes reply to our expressions of apprehension, "Oh! what can a few foreigners more or less, do to injure the United States."

But when we tell our countrymen, that in 1807, the foreign born population in the United States, bore a proportion to the native of about "one to forty," and that now the proportion is about one to five or six, and that from two to five hundred thousand foreigners arrive annually in the United States.

When we tell our countrymen, that there are now five millions of individuals of foreign birth in the United States, or about one third of our whole population, of whom about 70,000, are paupers and vagrants, supported at the public cost, at an expense to the American people and their government of two millions and a quarter of dollars annually, or a sum about equal to the annual cost of the whole American navy.

When we tell them that among these paupers and vagrants, are the vicious,—the illiterate and the insubordinate,—the felon,—the incendiary and the alibiist, who have fled or been transported, to our young, pure and beautiful republic, reeking with the perfected and finished proficiency in vice,—graduates in the school of crimes, which have been maturing in degree for many centuries in their own native lands, and that this transportation of paupers, vagrants, and convicts to the United States is rapidly becoming an established system of policy by foreign governments. An English gentleman, recently stated that he had seen the poor marched in droves from the Poor houses to the ships, which were to take them to this country, accompanied by the superintendent who settled for their passages, and it is only a few days since that in the city of New York, a number of paupers were landed in their foreign Alms House uniform.

The London Encyclopedia, urges the British government to send out a million of emigrants a year, until a proper depletion is made of the swollen body of their population.

The mayor of Baltimore, the Hon. S. Smith, recently forwarded to the President of the United States, a German newspaper containing the following paragraph.

"A transport of inmates from the house of correction in Gotha, will sail from hence to Bremen, under the escort of a Police officer, and from thence to America, either to New-York or Baltimore." The same gentleman in a subsequent communication to the President of the United States, informed him that fourteen convicts, had actually arrived from Bremen, who were landed with the other passengers. They had been embarked in irons, which were not struck off, until near the Fort.

When we tell our countrymen, that such as these are the very elements with which civil commotions are effected in their own lands, or as they have been not inaptly termed "the blood lappers of revolutions," who

having no congeniality of feelings, interests, or aspirations with ourselves,—destitute of principles,—educated from their earliest infancy in feuds—brawls—tumults and insurrections, and who are liable at any time to be wielded by artful demagogues, menaced by ecclesiastical fulminations, or bought with money to strike their daggers deep into the institutions of the countries which gave them birth, but how much, oh! how much more readily and willingly into ours, for which they have no sympathies, and which they despise and abhor.

Yes, they have hitherto despised our country, for her easy credulity in admitting them, to equal rights with her native citizens, upon the flimsy basis of an electioneering oath, and now they abhor us because they perceive the first kindlings of attention to this subject, which teaches them that the day of our hallucination has already passed away.

When we tell our countrymen, that such are the hordes of foreign mechanics, and artisans, now congregating hither from other lands, who by underbidding the native American mechanic, have almost monopolized the whole mechanical business of the United States,—that hosts of foreign merchants have congregated in our cities, and obtained the control of almost all our commercial and banking interests, and operations,—that every department of Law, Science, and even Divinity is being rapidly overrun, and absorbed by foreigners, and foreign influence—that two thirds of the teachers in our schools, seminaries, and institutions for the education of our youth, and the instruction of the rising generation, consist of foreigners, who have themselves been brought up in distant lands,—embued with feelings, prejudices and aspirations alien to our own,—and who cannot with the patriotic fire which burns in the heart of a native American, call their attention and veneration to the deeds of their ancestors, who projected our happy institutions, and the majority of whom should they undertake to sketch the outline of a patriot and a statesman, to their pupils, as worthy of emulation, would select as their *beau ideal* the heartless despot Meternich, or the boggarly agitator Daniel O'Connell.

When we tell our countrymen, that a large majority of the offices of honor, trust, and profit, throughout our country are occupied by foreigners—that when a young native American changes his residence in pursuit of fortune, he must carry with him from place to place a spotless reputation, and even then he is perhaps repulsed with cold and heartless indifference, but no sooner does a foreigner appear in our land, than without any enquiry as to his past history, he is grasped warmly by the hand, and is surrounded by a host of friends and benefactors, and heaven and earth are moved, until by dint of irrepulsible and pertinacious application he is thrust into some lucrative office, to the exclusion of a native born American, whose nicer delicacy or higher tone of feeling, and greater refinement, have prevented him from pursuing the same immodest course, and left him to pine in poverty and perhaps in misery. Thus are the Official, Commercial, and Pecuniary power and influence of foreigners, extended throughout our country.

When we tell our countrymen, that many of the professors in our Colleges and Universities are foreigners, and that the Press, the great moral lever of nations, has almost been absolutely monopolized by foreigners, for melancholy to relate, when native Americans own presses, foreigners are too often permitted to control them—that presses whose whole object, aim and end, is the establishment of a foreign tone and feeling among the multifarious hosts of foreigners now in our country, have been quietly permitted to erect themselves throughout every part of the United States. Presses which can perceive nothing virtuous, beneficent or admirable,—nothing glorious, just or wise, in the United States,—her institutions, or her people,—but who shout paeans of praise and

adulation to all foreigners and every circumstance of foreign origin.

When we point our countrymen, to the fact, that almost the whole machinery of our Criminal Courts, is sustained by foreign malefactors, at a great expense of time, toil and treasure to the people of the United States and with a fearful deterioration of native American manners and morals.

When we tell our countrymen, that in the private and social circles, where foreigners congregate unobserved by the eye of the native American, that jibes, taunts, and insulting sarcasms are heaped upon our country, and her institutions, and comparisons the most opprobrious and degrading to us, are made between *our* habits, manners and capacities, and those of the countries, from which they have been transported or escaped for refuge to our happy land.

When we tell our countrymen, that throughout the United States, in every city, town and village there exist societies of foreigners, who hold their meetings in a great degree in secret, and their proceedings remain unscrutinized by native Americans, and that although generally under the color of Benevolent purposes, their objects may be political, or at least be entirely foreign. Nothing that could be beneficial to our country, can result from them.

When we tell our countrymen, all these things, and every native American heart, responsive echoes the truth and justice of our assertions, let no native American hereafter say in answer to our appeals, "Oh! a few foreigners more or less, can never do any injury to the United States."

Even all these things we might make out to endure but when we see the crime of perjury, so common of late as almost absolutely to have ceased to awaken those feelings of horror which it formerly engendered in the minds of the American community—when we see the infliction of summary and impulsive vengeance substituted for the majesty of the *lex scripta* or written law, to whose supremacy the people of the United States were formerly so proverbially subservient, and when we see the dreadful deterioration of manners and morals within the last few years in the United States, amongst our own countrymen, upon the broad, natural and inevitable basis that "Evil communications corrupt good manners." It is then that we tremble for the blood bought liberties of our native land, and the purity and perpetuity of our hallowed institutions.

Nor can we close our eyes to the fact, that so powerful is foreign influence daily becoming in the United States, that hundreds of thousands of our native born brethren, who feel the same aspirations which animate us, are becoming intimidated, and are almost ready to succumb to what they fear will be our ultimate destiny. This is no novel sensation amongst our countrymen.

During the dark period of the revolutionary war, the hopes of many patriotic but timid spirits, were prostrated and their exertions paralyzed, by the conviction that all was lost, hence they forbore to express their feelings in relation to the then pending contest, and thus their moral influence was lost to their country;—But she survived. So at the present time, we daily meet with men, who declare it as their settled opinion that foreigners have already acquired so much power in the United States, that no exertions of the native inhabitants can ever procure a repeal of the naturalization law, and they are therefore disposed to shrink from the struggle in abject submission, believing as did their pusillanimous predecessors of revolutionary times that "*all is lost.*"—

But thanks to the All-wise disposer of events, that although the framers of the American Constitution, empowered Congress to make a uniform law of naturalization. they did not render it obligatory on that body so to do—that they neither commanded the permanent continuance of naturali-

zation laws, nor prohibited Congress, from repealing them in toto, whenever it might think proper so to do.

Had the existence of naturalization laws been positively and permanently enjoined upon Congress, without qualification by the constitution of the United States, so powerful have we already permitted foreign influence to become in our country, that we believe we might indeed "despair of the republic."—Yes,—if the constitution of the United States required amendment, in order to obtain a repeal of the naturalization laws—the wishes and aspirations of the whole native American population, as we have often heard foreigners boast could not obtain it.

If, therefore, as we have reason to believe, foreigners have already obtained such power in our country, what have we not to apprehend from their future influence. This should stimulate the real patriot to re-double his exertions to achieve this great reformation ere the increasing power of foreigners in our country, renders it forever impracticable.

The Patriarchs and Sages of the American Revolution, saw with an eye of prophetic dismay and apprehension the evils of which we are at present complaining.

Even before the adoption of the constitution, the Father of his country, in a letter to Mr. Morris, dated the 24th July 1778, on the subject of the appointment of foreigners to official stations, says:—"The officers on whom you depend for the defence of this cause (American Liberty) and who from length of service, their connexions, property, and in behalf of many, I may add military merit, will not submit much, if any longer to the unnatural promotion of men over them, who have nothing more than a little plausibility, unbounded pride and ambition."

The Elder Adams, whose perils and sufferings in behalf of American Liberty and Independence, entitle him to the gratitude and veneration of posterity in all time, advocated a law having for its object the protection of the United States from indiscriminate foreign immigration, and the obloquy which has been heaped upon his name, by almost every foreigner for that act, and which has almost succeeded in affixing a blight upon his memory, is not only a proof of the patriotism which dictated his opinions, and induced him to devote himself to his country's safety, but is a striking commentary on the foreign feeling, and foreign influence which pervade the United States.

All his revolutionary perils, privations and sufferings in behalf of American Liberty, have almost been neutralized, and his good name cast out as evil, because he sought to protect his country, from the dangers of foreign influence.

Accursed be the American citizen, who would raise his parricidal voice to join a foreign clamor against any one of the fathers of our beloved Republic.

The dangers from foreign influence in the United States, did not escape the prophetic vision of the great Apostle of American Liberty, Thomas Jefferson, nor the animadversions of his powerful pen, even as early as 1781.

He then said:—"The present desire of America is to produce rapid population by as great importations of foreigners as possible. But is this founded in policy? Are there no inconveniences to be thrown into the scale, against the advantages expected from the multiplication of numbers, by the importation of foreigners."

It is for the happiness of those united in society, to harmonize as much as possible in matters which they must of necessity transact together.

Civil Government being the sole object of forming societies, its administration must be conducted by common consent.

Every species of government, has its specific principles—ours, perhaps, are more peculiar than those of any in the Universe. Nothing can be more opposed to them, than the maxims of monarchies;—Yet from such we are to expect the greatest number of immigrants.



They will bring with them the principles of government they have imbibed in their early youth, or if able to throw them off, it will be in exchange for an unbridled licentiousness, passing as is usual from one extreme to another. It would be a miracle, were they to stop precisely at the point of temperate liberty.

In proportion to their numbers they will share with us the legislation, they will infuse into it their spirit,—warp and bias its directions, and render it a heterogeneous, incoherent and distracted mass. I may appeal to experience for a verification of these conjectures. But if they are not certain in event,—are they not probable? Is it not safer to wait with patience for the attainment of any degree of population desired or expected? May not our government be more homogeneous, more peaceable—more durable, &c.?"

In May 1797, when the first law of naturalization, had not been in practice seven years, Jefferson, speaking of the people of Europe, again said, "that even the factorage of their affairs here, is kept to themselves by factitious citizenship, that *these foreign and false* citizens, now constitute the great body of what are called *our merchants*,—fill our sea-ports—are planted in every little town, and district of the interior country, sway every thing in the former places by their own votes, and those of their dependants—in the latter by their insinuations, and the influence of their ledgers, that they are advancing fast to a monopoly of our banks and public funds, and thereby placing our public finances under their control, that they have in their alliance the most influential characters, in and out of office, where they have shown by all these bearings on the different branches of government, that they can force it to proceed in whatever direction they dictate, and bend the interests of this country, entirely to the will of another, &c."

Let the voice of the American Mercantile interests, and of the whole American community, pass the verdict on Thomas Jefferson's predictions in 1797, as compared with our experience in 1839. Were they true or were they false?

A great many arguments are made use of by those who have never reflected on this subject, or who are opposed to us in opinion to demonstrate the justice and propriety of a continuance of the naturalization laws. Our limits will not permit us to go into very extensive argumentative discussions, but we will endeavour to take a summary view of those arguments, which are most frequently employed, and which are best calculated to mislead the unwary and the unreflecting.

First then, as to the past existence of the naturalization laws. It is contended that our country having so long continued the naturalization laws, by which foreigners as it is said, have been induced to come hither;—She would now be acting in bad faith, were she to repeal them.

We deny the conclusion in toto, providing Congress, in repealing the said laws, made provision for the naturalization of all foreigners, who have legally declared their intention of becoming citizens, and we will even go so far as to say, of all foreigners now in the United States. Not because we believe that they made any sacrifices to reach our country, in reference to those privileges;—or that they have had any object in view in coming hither, other than their own private, personal, and pecuniary interests abstract from any love to our country, or her institutions;—but because we feel jealous of her spotless honor, and would prefer our own individual, inconvenience and suffering to having her liberality and magnanimity impeached, or her humanity and generosity questioned.

This subject has been treated in a masterly manner by a recent American writer. He says "No one born in a foreign country, can forget his love and preference of home. from Foscari who returned to Italy, only to

perish in a dungeon, to the hod-carrier from the Emerald Isle, who would never quit it under all his wrongs, real or imaginary, if he could live there comfortably, and we find this opinion borne out by the numbers who annually return home, with the proceeds of their earnings made in the United States.

And if the immigrant could entirely cast off his love of country, which gave him birth, he is precisely that cold and heartless individual, who would never make a good citizen. As to making a distinction in our naturalization laws, in favor of wealth and intelligence, the thing is impossible and therefore such a proposition must fall to the ground.

Laws must in their nature be general, and men of wealth and intelligence among our foreign population are not generally election brawlers, and care little for the elective franchise for themselves, but for their children if they remain here,—and identify the interest of their posterity with the permanent welfare and prosperity of the country.

From first to last the right of deciding on our political affairs, is a boon which we have a right to give or withhold at our pleasure.

The United States in this respect resembles an individual, who having a large uncultivated estate, considered it an object at first to give away lots, or sell them at a very reduced price, in order to encourage settlers, *with a view to rendering the domain more valuable to himself and his descendants*,—but none but a mad man or a fool would continue to give away, until the whole domain was absorbed, and himself and his children rendered penniless."

The next prominent argument with those who are opposed to a repeal of the naturalization laws, and the one most frequently employed, is the debt of gratitude to those foreigners who aided us in our struggle for liberty, during the war of the Revolution. They say that to close the door of naturalization now, would be an act of ingratitude to *them* in the persons of their descendants.

To this we have but a short reply to make, and that to our consciences, and our judgement, is perfectly satisfactory and conclusive.

If we owe a debt of gratitude to foreigners for aiding us in the preservation of our liberties and institutions, to whom are we indebted but to foreigners, for the desire and attempt to enslave us?

At the time the sages of the American Revolution projected the wise, happy and indulgent government under which we live, they did so under circumstances of great and unprecedented peril, and every foreigner who was willing to cast in his lot with them, had to jeopardize in common with our fathers, "his life, his fortune, and his sacred honor."

The children of those foreigners who aided our fathers in securing our liberties, are now native Americans—but the descendants of those foreigners who sought to enslave us, are aliens in a distant land, and are now crowding hither to avail themselves of the benign government, against whose institutions their ancestors fought.

Are we to permit such as these to avail themselves of "their own wrong" and enter our country, unquestioned, unnoticed, and unopposed, to consummate by fraud, corruption, and violence the overthrow of those blood bought institutions against the establishment of which, in open war, their foreign fathers vainly contended?

Even after the revolutionary war had terminated, the perpetuity and practicability of our republic on so gigantic a scale as was necessarily contemplated prospectively, was considered in a great degree problematical.

It was indeed an experiment, and all foreigners who came among us, hazarded all their future hopes and prospects upon its success, and inasmuch as they had perilled their all upon the successful result of the experiment, they also were entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of the native born inhabitants of the soil.

These *they* have possessed, and their children, and children's children will continue to enjoy them to the latest generation.

Not only have foreigners who aided our fathers in their revolutionary exertions, and those who contributed to build up the incipient greatness of our country, but all other foreigners without distinction, who during the last half century, have fled for refuge from transatlantic despotism to this happy land, have enjoyed the same rights, immunities and privileges also; and almost every office in our country, from the highest to the lowest, has been filled by naturalized foreigners, indiscriminately, as by native-born citizens.

The engagements of our fore-fathers with foreigners (when they made this land an asylum for the oppressed of every nation, guaranteeing to them under certain conditions, and after a certain probation, equal rights, immunities, and privileges, with the native born children of the soil,) have therefore been amply redeemed, and they stand as ever spotless and immaculate, and no reflection can ever be justly cast upon their memories, if we their descendants, deem it our duty for the safety of our country, and her institutions, at this period of time, to change the naturalization laws, for future generations.

Now when the permanency of our republican institutions is established upon a firm and immutable basis, when our country's magnificent destinies are beginning to be fulfilled, when our power is acknowledged throughout the universe, when we have nothing to apprehend from a comparison with any nation of the world, when we are able to resent the aggressions, or humble the arrogance of any external enemy who may, by unwarrantable acts, incur our resentment, when so abiding is the attachment to our institutions throughout this hemisphere, that every internal enemy which has arisen to agitate the elements of our holy Union, has been laughed to scorn by the united voice of the whole nation.

Can foreigners who emigrate to this land, under these propitious circumstances, not to encounter perils, but to reap the rich reward of revolutionary sufferings, can those who now come but to bask in the bright beams of national contentment, happiness, and prosperity, who are permitted to reap in peace and security, the rich harvest which our fathers sowed in anguish, toil, and blood, to enjoy the fruits of our indulgent institutions, and to sit under their own vine and fig-tree, and none to make them afraid?"—can such as these, (many of whom are the direct descendants of the very tyrants against whose machinations, our fathers struggled)—can such as these be permitted to demand equal rights, privileges, and immunities, or to accuse America, if she refuses to grant to them, and to future immigrants, the same terms of citizenship, which were permitted to those who aided the revolutionary Patriarchs in their unutterable yearnings after liberty, or who perilled their all in defence and support of our country, when beset with every danger, and encumbered by external and internal enemies? No, it cannot be! Justice forbids it! Patriotism forbids it! It is indeed setting too low an estimate upon the blessings which the inexpressible sufferings and privations of our revolutionary fathers have achieved for us, to render them accessible to every foreigner who will condescend to accept them.

We have received from our forefathers a sacred trust; our wisest and best have toiled and struggled through every turmoil, danger, and suffering to achieve it. A Washington, a Jefferson, and an Adams—patriots and sages of the revolution, have forewarned us of the baleful consequences of foreign influence in the United States. Let us emulate their noble example and strive to transmit those blessings, which they have bequeathed to us, untarnished and unendangered to future generations.

The next argument which is employed to demonstrate the necessity of

a continuance of the naturalization laws, is that their repeal would prevent immigration to this country, and that we require foreign aid to cultivate our fields, navigate our fleets, and give potency to our military establishments.

To this we answer.

It is not to benefit our country, that foreigners come amongst us, but to accommodate themselves. But if it even could be substantiated that a repeal of the naturalization laws would prevent immigration to this country, we respectfully conceive that such a circumstance should not prevent it. It is better for our country's population to increase firmly, soundly, and radically although slowly, than by a too rapid, badly digested, and excrescent growth, to become prematurely infirm and unsubstantial.

We not only receive into our country, hordes of aliens in feelings, principles, prejudices, and habits of thinking, but through the instrumentality of our naturalization law, we endow them with the prerogative of influencing our institutions and deciding on the future destinies of our beloved country,—can such men who have been taught from their earliest infancy to despise and abhor our country, her inhabitants and her institutions—(See O'Connell's speeches)—men who have no idea of rational liberty, social virtue, or political subordination, except by the strong hand, and iron rule of viceregal task masters—men habituated by education to tumult and insurrection, and practically familiar with the foulest actions comprised in the dark catalogue of crime.

Are such as these to be depended on to protect our country from foreign invasion, when perhaps one half of them are imbued with feelings of superior loyalty to the invading enemy, and devotion to their success; while the remainder are utterly destitute of any moral restraint, insusceptible of military subordination, and capable only of such a degree of fidelity, as they conceive to be immediately conducive to their private and individual interests?

What can we anticipate from such materials as these, but a perpetual series of disaffection, mutiny, and infidelity, which would soon corrupt and vitiate our native American troops in war, as their pernicious examples and evil communications are rapidly subverting and overturning our social institutions in peace.

A statistical investigation of the mutinies and irregularities on board of our various merchantmen, for the last fifteen years, has satisfied us that the various cases of insubordination, refractory conduct, robberies and even murders, may be traced to the foreign proportions of their crews. In the Navy of the United States, where the discipline is more severe and proper subordination is preserved, foreign seamen are prevented from doing much injury, but even there the disposition to insubordination and malevolent feelings is constantly displayed, and they are more frequently the subjects of punishment for offences than the native born American seamen, and even there the demoralizing influence of their example is sensibly felt and appreciated by the officers of the American Navy.

Were the naturalization laws repealed, foreigners would have no temptation to remain in large cities, to be employed for political purposes, and were they influenced by a desire of rendering any real benefit to the United States, they would accomplish that object most effectually, by employing themselves in agricultural pursuits, and if they are really in love with liberty and independence, and have actually crossed the Atlantic in pursuit of those blessings, they will find and enjoy them in all their primeval purity in the remote forests of the West, where they can by a moderate degree of industrious exertions make the wilderness to blossom as the rose—become the pioneers of improvement, and rear up a race of native American yeomanry to add to the strength and glory of our common country.

Let this country remain then forever the asylum of the oppressed and persecuted of all countries, and let foreigners continue to enjoy every privilege except that of determining on our political questions, which should be reserved to those born on the soil, whose first breath has been drawn in a land of liberty, and whose love of rational and constitutional freedom has grown with their growth, and expanded with their intellect.

Another argument constantly and triumphantly urged by our opponents, and which they seem to consider perfectly unanswerable, is the following:—

"That although Foreigners having no control over their birth place, have indeed accidentally been born in another land, yet being in every respect as capable and as meritorious as ourselves, and we being only indebted to *accident* for having been born in the United States, without any choice or volition of our own, while *they* have come here voluntarily, and of their own free will and accord," which assertion however, we might well deny, and state that they have been goaded hither, by pauperism, oppression and crime, that they are as good and in fact better patriots, and better Americans, than we are, and that they consequently possess equal if not superior claims to all the rights, immunities and privileges which emanate from the liberal institutions of our country.

One would hardly suppose that such sophistical or rather contemptible slang, would be hararded by any man, pretending to common sense, and yet we have heard it over and over again from foreigners who professed to be scholars, statesmen and logicians. It has been reiterated from the press, and re-echoed by the discordant howl of foreign approbation throughout the whole United States.

If this untenable and preposterous doctrine were carried out, the entire system of domestic relations would be broken up,—the legal possession of property, would be destroyed, and there would be an end of civil government;—no local, social, or political institutions could exist throughout the world for a single instant.

The whole earth would at once become one universal spectacle of anarchy, rapine and confusion;—the serf would be entitled to change conditions with his lord, at will, and beggars would contend successfully with monarchs for their diadems, to be speedily resigned to the next aspirant who choose to demand them—*ad infinitum*.

In those portions of the world, where the right of primogeniture constitutes the law of the land, the first born son inherits the entire patrimonial estate, and although his younger brother may be his equal and indeed his superior, in every noble attribute of humanity, yet he is excluded from participation in the paternal inheritance, and dependant upon the generosity of his elder brother for any portion of the proceeds of the succession.

Would he be considered as having established a valid and satisfactory claim to *equal hereditary rights, immunities and privileges*, with his elder brother by asserting that he (the elder) was merely the first born by accident—that he (the younger) from his equal and in fact superior talents, education and capacities, would be able to manage the estate as well and indeed better than his elder brother? Would he not on the contrary, be laughed in scorn, for his ridiculous presumption?—But if it so happened that this claimant for equal rights with the first born son were not only a junior but merely an *adopted* child, and that he was fully aware of the fact when he instituted his insolent claims, would he not be despised as an impudent pretender—forthwith ejected from the estate, and probably severely punished for his arrogance and impertinence?

We are the elder born in this happy land—our fathers have struggled in anguish, toil, and blood, to acquire for their posterity, all those blessings which constitute the native American's *rich estate*, and this precious

legacy they have bequeathed to us and to us alone, and although by *an accident* (most blessed) we are their sons, yet that accident has made us the rightful and only just proprietors of this glorious heritage, and if we choose to withhold or bestow any portion of our inheritance, to those who come among us, it is our rightful prerogative so to do, and no foreigner, but one destitute of justice, honor, modesty or common sense, would attempt to gainsay it.

As well might an American claim the throne of England, because, the mere *accident* of birth; has made the Princess who now wields the British Sceptre its lineal possessor, as for foreigners to claim equal rights with ourselves, upon the ground that we are merely native Americans by *accident*.

We would suggest to the ingenious foreigners, who fabricated the astonishing and profound proposition, that *our* native prerogatives are merely the result of *accident*, and that *they* are consequently equally entitled to them—and to the ignorant herd who have adopted this luminous suggestion, to write on to their friends abroad, and tell them that it is useless to take the trouble to cross the Atlantic in pursuit of wealth or political power,—that nobility and even royalty itself are merely the accidental result of birth, and that consequently if *they* assume these distinctions voluntarily, whereas their present possessors merely owe them to *accident*, that *they* have as good, and in fact, a better right to wealth and power—to be Nobles, Princes and Kings, than those who now occupy those high stations.

Tell them, therefore to enter, and take immediate possession of the titles, estates and crowns in their own lands. Tell them to do this, and if they act upon the suggestion, they will soon be taught a lesson, which will probably render their demands more moderate, should they survive to honor our country with their presence.

We, therefore, the native born citizens of the United States, acknowledging no Prince, power, or potentate, except our own sovereign will and pleasure, as delineated in the constitution and laws of our land are the nobility—the Blood Royal of America, and we should consider as a treasonable act, and should resist to the death any attempt to usurp, or even claim our lineal titles to the undivided occupancy of American rights, immunities and privileges, upon the anarchial and agrarian pretext that we merely owe them to "*accident*."

The present Executive of the State of New York, Governor Seaward, in his recent inaugural message, says:—"There is another resource which is ours, neither by inheritance, nor by purchase, nor by violence, nor by fraud. It is *the labor*, the incalculable surplus *labor* of the European States."

The truth of this statement every native American is prepared to admit—it is indeed by their labor, and by that only that foreigners render any service to the United States, and it is the duty, as it is the just prerogative of the American people to confine them to this, their only proper vocation in our country.

They come hither to accumulate wealth, and *we* enable them to accomplish that object, by giving them employment—they *labor* for us, and we reward them liberally for their services. This is even handed justice, for the obligations and advantages are mutual and reciprocal. If we have not heretofore remunerated them adequately, let us in future give them higher wages, but in the name of reason, justice and common sense, let us no longer traffic *our* blood-bought and inherent rights, for *their* labor.—To do so is to emulate the gross enormity of the sensual and besotted Esau, and barter our birthright for a mess of pottage. As well might the hiringling who receives his stipulated wages for his daily labour, demand equal proprietorship, and an equal division of the proceeds of the soil,

which he has assisted to cultivate, as a foreigner to demand equal rights with us, the natural proprietor's of our country's institutions, because his labor has contributed to render it more valuable by digging canals, or building rail-roads, after having been already paid a pecuniary equivalent for his services.

It is a source of deep and poignant anguish to those native Americans who have reflected deeply on this subject, that our distinguished public men cannot or will not notice the signs of the times, or that "seeing they perceive not" the fearful abyss to which our beloved country is rapidly hurrying with gigantic strides, through the influence of indiscriminate foreign immigration and naturalization—that either from apprehension of diminished popularity, in the loss of foreign support, or from anxiety to promote the interests of their respective parties,—that Freemen on their own natal soil, they will condescend to trackle to the arrogant assumptions of foreigners, and voluntarily submit to the galling fetters of foreign domination,—can they not perceive that foreign influence, and ascendancy in our country, unless speedily checked or prevented, will soon render political triumphs useless, and bury all American names, distinction and parties in one common ruin?

Party divisions may formerly have benefited our country, but they are now destroying it,—some concessions must be made by both parties or we are undone.

Is it not a monstrous and appalling reflection that two native Americans, whose patriotic sires have probably stood shoulder to shoulder, in the struggles of their country, and whose precious blood has possibly mingled in the same battle field, whilst contending against a foreign enemy, can in a few years have become, through the malign influence of party spirit, so degenerate, that because they may happen to have adopted opposite political opinions, or to accomplish some trivial or unimportant point of party policy, while they glare with bitter malignity on their native countrymen, they will hug to their bosoms, hordes of unknown foreigners, however degraded, and endow these natural enemies with paramount political influence, by enabling them to hold the balance of power between them. It is a false and fatal error on the part of politicians, to suppose that their popularity could be diminished, by endeavoring to procure a repeal of the naturalization laws;—on the contrary, it would give their public character a new and powerful impulse;—they know not the universality of sentiment which exists throughout our country on this subject,—the children of Israel never groaned in more bitterness of spirit under Egyptian bondage, than do the people of the United States, under foreign influence.

We entreat you by all you consider most sacred or estimable,—by the memories of your sainted sires,—by the hardships, privations and sufferings which they endured to achieve your liberty and happiness,—by their precious blood which was shed in their country's cause—we your native countrymen, who have the same natural title to party predilections with yourselves, and who consist of an equal number, of both of the great political parties of our country,—we conjure you to mitigate for a time, the violence of party dissensions, and lend your mutual aid, to promote the great cause in which we are engaged:—or if you must imitate the conduct of the ancient defenders of Jerusalem, who divided into two parties, waged the fiercest and most bitter conflicts between themselves; at least emulate them in the wiser portion of their conduct, who when the enemy was thundering at their gates, united both parties for the purposes of resistance, and to protect their common country, from the encroachments of a foreign foe.

We believe that we have with all fidelity, and a conscientious desire to take a correct view of this subject, and to do fair and even handed justice to all, fulfilled the task confided to our hands.

We believe that we have endeavored without equivocation, or mental reservation to state the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and we would now ask in conclusion what just or reasonable causes have naturalized citizens, to object to a repeal of the naturalization laws.

Whatever naturalized citizens of the "olden time" may have had a right to claim of our country, they of the present generation, have already obtained *gratuitously* all the benefits that our constitution can confer, and stand on an equal footing with the native born inhabitants of the land; and *what right have they* to require more?

Is it that some of them have friends and relatives on the other side of the Atlantic who may at some future day desire to visit our country, and partake of all her privileges?—Or is it that they have some ulterior object in view, and desire the door of citizenship, to remain open until they can accumulate a sufficient force to predominate and rule over our country?

This should be considered a test question. The naturalized citizen who feeling no gratitude for the privileges and advantages which our country, through her institutions has already gratuitously bestowed upon him, will not be satisfied unless he can congregate around him his former friends, neighbors, and countrymen, thereby to accumulate power, and increase his political importance, so as eventually to be enabled to hold the balance of power in the United States, and dictate terms to the native born inhabitants, is guilty of treason to the country, to which he has sworn allegiance, and is an overt enemy to the United States.

But admitting that the only object of naturalized citizens, in opposing a repeal of the naturalization laws, is an *innocent* desire to oblige and gratify their friends abroad who

may wish hereafter to emigrate to the United States!—Are the American people to legislate to please foreigners, now in a distant land? Or should the benefit and gratification of their native born countrymen, and the welfare and happiness of their country, be their only object, aim and end.

If naturalized citizens were able to produce any advantages which could possibly accrue to the United States, by a continuance of the process of naturalization, it might to a certain extent, contribute to extenuate their guilty interference (as a foreign party) with the desires of our native born inhabitants; but as all their objections to a repeal of the naturalization laws, are based upon their foreign affections and predilections, they of course come under the above category. It is not to accomplish any good to their adopted country, or to themselves that they institute objections to a repeal of the naturalization laws, but to serve foreigners now in a distant land.

Besides what are the naturalization oaths of foreigners to the United States, in a great degree but a mere form;—a dead letter. The majority of foreigners believe that oaths of allegiance dwindle into a mere secondary and inoperative formality, when brought into competition with the requisitions of his birth place; that the laws of their native land not recognizing renunciation of allegiance, as the prerogative of a subject, her statutes should influence their action under all circumstances; in short that a man's native land always claims, and is entitled to his loyalty and immutable fidelity, no matter what nominal obligations he may have incurred in any other country.

The principle, that an individual owes an allegiance to the country of his nativity, is sustained by most writers on international law; and that his allegiance is not only *perpetual*, but *intrinsic*, and which cannot be divested by any act of his own, is regarded by many as a fundamental principle. It is also the doctrine of the *common law*, that an individual owes a natural and perpetual allegiance to the government of the country in which he was born; and this, too, is the doctrine of the European Governments, and that of England especially, which insists that a subject born in England, and emigrating from that to a foreign country, and taking a commission from a foreign Prince, and engaged in a war against England, is guilty of *treason*, and liable to be prosecuted to condemnation and punishment for that offence. The right to recall the subjects of Great Britain from a foreign country, or from foreign service, wherever they may have departed, is not only claimed but exercised by the British Government.

In October, 1807, the King of England, issued his proclamation reclaiming from foreign service all seamen and sea-faring men, who were natural born subjects, wherever they might be, upon pain of being proceeded against for their omission to obey the call. In 1814, the Senate of the United States, called upon the President by resolution, to inform them what had been the practice of Great Britain concerning her native subjects naturalized in other countries, and taken in arms against her: and in answer to that resolution, it was stated that the British Government arrests as traitors, and menaces with death, persons supposed to be native British subjects, for having fought under our standard against the British force, although they had voluntarily entered into our army, after having emigrated to the United States, and incorporated themselves into the American society. And it has become an historical fact, that during the late war with England, many native born subjects of the King of Great Britain, who had been naturalized in America, and were taken prisoners on the North Western Frontier, were transported to England to be tried for treason against their King.

The governments of Europe afford no correlative facilities for citizenship to foreigners, on the contrary their laws are strictly prohibitory of such privileges, and if they deem it necessary to protect themselves from foreign naturalization who have comparatively so few questionable adventurers, resorting to their shores, what protective provisions should we not enact whose country is rapidly exchanging the proud title of the Asylum of the oppressed and persecuted, for that of "the common sewer of the world?"

Thus it appears, through our short sighted policy, in order to increase our population, or from a weak and imbecile philanthropy, we prostitute our glorious rights and privileges to the stranger, the alien and the secret enemy who nevertheless still continue to retain all the natural propensities which mankind universally possess to sustain the institutions of the countries which gave them birth—as well as the claim of natural allegiance which those countries have upon them, together with the liability of being recalled by their native sovereigns, and in case of neglect to obey such a call, and of being taken in arms against their native countries, to be subject to condemnation, and the punishment of death for treason.

The pernicious system of naturalization has already cost our country a countless amount of blood and treasure, for one of the principle causes which led to the last war with Great Britain, was the impressment or rather the reclamation from on board of our ships, of British subjects who had either been naturalized, or who had obtained American protections,—and causes of new difficulties with Great Britain, on a similar subject appear to have been agitated in Congress within the last few days.

THELLER, one of the prominent Canadian Patriots, as he calls himself, has recently presented to Congress, a memorial in which he states that "although condemned to death on the ground that he was a citizen of the United States, yet he was only a nat-



*naturalized citizen and not a native.*" or in other words, that although he was entitled to the protection of our laws, because he was naturalized, yet he was not amenable to all the liabilities,—the pains and penalties of an American found in arms against a State with which our country was at peace, because he was not a native.

And Congress has condescended to entertain, and refer to a committee the insolent application of this pseudo—this mongrel American, who is desirous that our country should resent his condemnation by the British government.

This specimen of foreign insolence and arrogance is somewhat the reverse of that of another impertinent foreigner, General Von Scholtz, who has been recently hanged in Canada, for similar offences, who left in his will the preposterous injunction that the American people would not revenge his death.

In the name of heaven what do foreigners think of us, or what will become of our country, if from our quixotic feelings of benevolence, she is to become responsible for the crimes and offences of every being who may happen to come amongst us from every quarter of the globe.

Americans are you prepared to enter into collision with all the powers of the world on account of every foreign agitator, who may choose to come to our country—avail himself of our absurd naturalization laws, and afterwards commit depredations in the territories of our neighbors, if you are not, we conjure you to unite with us in striving to obtain a repeal of the naturalization laws!—or are you willing to confide your national character for honor, virtue, and intelligence, to the keeping of every foreign vagabond who may happen to wander to our shores, and become a naturalized citizen. On the contrary do you not hourly meet with hordes of beings who are entitled to claim that appellation, whom in a distant land you would blush to hear called Americans.

In ancient times "A Roman citizen" was a title of honor and a passport throughout the world, but if our naturalization laws, and their concomitants continue much longer the name of an "American citizen," will become a bye-word,—a scorn, a hissing and a reproach throughout all the nations of the earth.

One brief word more to the native population—the Creoles of Louisiana, and we have done.

No State in the Union has perhaps been more, or as much oppressed by foreign influence as Louisiana heretofore, and unless the naturalization laws be repealed there is every reason to apprehend that she will be still more so hereafter.

What would be the feelings of a Louisianian who having reared up his child, and by his honest industry afforded him an education calculated to enable him to fill with honor and glory the highest offices in the State, and imbued him with the noblest principles of patriotism and love of liberty;—and that son having fulfilled all the duties of a good citizen from birth to manhood and who after arriving at a proper age, and being selected by his brethren and native countrymen, to fill the Gubernatorial chair, or any other high office in the State!!!—What we ask would be the feelings of that Louisianian, on seeing that son defeated and supplanted by a stranger from a foreign land who had been but five years in our country, and possibly a much shorter period in our State.

And such a circumstance might readily occur, so long as the naturalization laws exist.

It rarely happens that a man is chosen to fill any of our high offices, under the age of thirty or forty years, and we have but to continue to extend to foreigners the privileges of naturalization until they have obtained a preponderance in our State, and we may have the mortification of seeing a native Louisianian who has resided thirty, forty, or fifty years, or even a whole life time in our State, set aside for an arrogant and presumptuous foreigner, who has been but five years in the United States.

Let therefore the native chivalry of Louisiana, so proverbial for their gallantry, patriotism, and intelligence, exert themselves to avert this great and glaring evil, while it is yet in their power so to do, otherwise they may have the mortification ere long of seeing their beautiful State overrun by swarms of foreign locusts, who will eat out their substance, and monopolise every office of honor, trust or profit within her boundaries.

We will now conclude this address by declaring it, as our solemn and unalterable determination never to abandon this great and holy cause,—never to suspend our efforts until the naturalization laws are repealed.

If in striving to obtain this holy object we are compelled to suffer from the disapprobation of our friends, or the hostilities of our country's enemies be it so.

To those naturalized citizens who disapprove of our views, or doubt the correctness of our opinions, or the justice of our apprehensions on the subject of foreign naturalization in future, we can only say in the language of the Patriarch, "Let there be no strife between us, for we are brethren."

But to those naturalized citizens who looking with the eye of the Patriot, the Philosopher, and the Philanthropist, beyond the fleeting and transitory circumstances of the present moment, have contemplated the future happiness of countless millions of free-men yet unborn, to whom we are desirous of transmitting our benign institutions in all their original purity to the end of time, and who believing that our humble exertions are calculated to sustain and perpetuate those institutions—and who bursting with a noble effort of magnanimity the flimsy shackles of prejudice or misrepresentation, have aided us by their councils or sustained us by their approbation, we tender the meed of our heartfelt gratitude.

It is when the enthusiastic and devoted lover of his country, "Rapt into future times," struggles to secure her liberties, and is chilled by the freezing eyes of suspicion, or repulsed by the bitter and sarcastic reproaches of hostility or incensibility, that the kind consolations of congenial spirits, come over his sacred and blighted feelings, like gentle and balmy showers over parched and withered vegetation.

For ourselves when we look forward to the long ages of posterity, we glory in the thought that we are striving to perpetuate to them, unimpaired that happiness, which has been transmitted to us,—the children of distant generations may never hear our names, but still it gladdens our hearts, to think that we are now struggling for their liberty with all its countless blessings.

If America has reared temples and altars to liberty, and she require victims, we are prepared for the sacrifice; but relying in the benevolence of the great God, whose munificent aid has been manifested to our country up to the present period, we cannot believe that our labors will be in vain—already are the minds of the American people beginning to be roused to the necessity of this great reform, from Maine to the extreme Sabine,—from the Lakes to the Sea-board, and from the Mountains to the Gulf of Mexico, their cry to our rulers is, "repeal the naturalization laws, and protect us from indiscriminate immigration.

Their united voice must and will be heard, and responded to by Congress—we must and will be protected from foreign influence by a cessation of indiscriminate emigration, and naturalization of foreigners.

Then will our country be restored to her pristine glory—then will she shine forth conspicuously before the world, as the real Asylum of the oppressed, and the polar star of civil and religious liberty, to all the nations of the earth.

Isaiah Doane,  
C. A. Warfield,  
Isaac Bridge,  
Beverly Chew,  
Abijah Fisk,  
L. U. Gaiennie,  
D. B. Morgan,  
Samuel Thompson,  
T. R. Hyde,  
Seth W. Nye,  
E. H. Barton,  
William Christy,  
Jacob Wilcox,  
A. P. Gray,  
Thomas Toby,  
L. L. Ferriere,  
Jedediah Leeds,  
G. Dorsey,  
Wm. R. Barrow,  
Albert G. Carter,  
Estis Hill,  
J. B. Bailey,  
E. H. Tooker,  
F. Gaiennie,  
Walter Brashear,  
John Briscoe,  
Thos. Green Davidson,  
Truman Phelps,

L. A. Finley,  
J. Calvit Clarke,  
W. H. Wheaton,  
B. C. Elliott,  
Jos. Webber, Jr.  
J. A. Burn,  
Henry E. Lawrence,  
Wm. Howard Watson,  
C. F. Gaudy,  
James Ross,  
J. G. Blair,  
J. W. Stanton,  
J. Baldwin,  
J. B. Walton,  
J. Thayer,  
George Bedford,  
A. M. Griffing,  
Charles De Blanc,  
S. G. Blanchard,  
William Deacon,  
C. C. Williams,  
A. K. Van Rensselaer,  
G. W. Clark,  
John Goodin,  
Daniel Dana,  
G. De Feriet,  
J. Monro Mackie,  
Sheldon S. Clark,

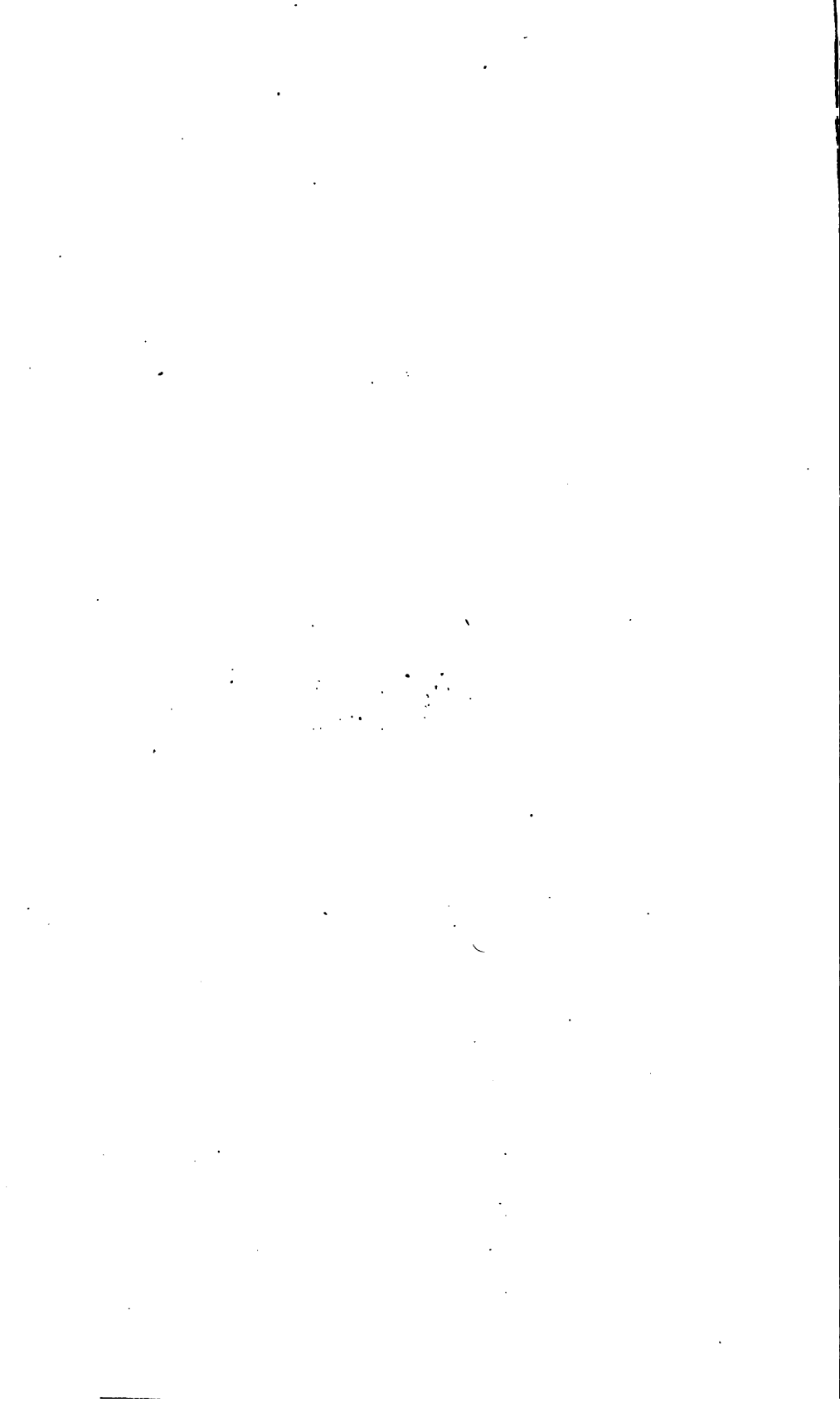
**J. S. McFarlane,**  
**A. W. Scates,**  
**Lewis Ogier,**  
**Samuel Locke,**  
**J. Lovell,**  
**John McCluer,**  
**Charles Gardiner,**  
**James Armor,**  
**W. T. Hepp,**  
**Theodore Shute,**  
**J. Berry,**  
**Andrew H. Clayton,**  
**Samuel Crans,**  
**W. Ewing Johnston,**  
**L. R. Gaiennie,**  
**N. Holmes,**  
**William Freret,**  
**G. B. Bowditch,**  
**M. Hernandez,**  
**J. J. Hall,**  
**W. N. Martin,**  
**W. S. Waterman,**

**William Malcolm,**  
**Joseph Hise,**  
**J. A. Amelung,**  
**John Leeds,**  
**J. R. Vienne,**  
**S. Aldrich,**  
**Daniel Clark, Jr.**  
**Calvin Tyler Maynard,**  
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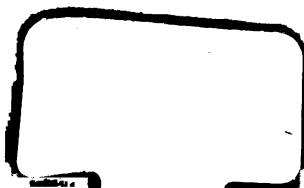


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